

## Center for *Children's* Advocacy

66 Elizabeth Street, Hartford, CT 06105

### TESTIMONY OF THE CENTER FOR CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY IN SUPPORT OF "A SECOND LOOK" AT LENGTHY SENTENCES FOR JUVENILES WHO HAVE BEEN REHABILITATED (HB 6581 and SB 1062)

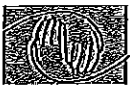
Judiciary Committee, March 11, 2013

Senator Coleman, Representative Fox, Distinguished Member of the Judiciary Committee:

We testify in support of two bills proposed by the Sentencing Commission: HB 6581, which provides parole eligibility rules tailored for juveniles, and SB 1062, which eliminates mandatory life-without-parole sentences for juveniles and allows judges to consider youth-related factors in sentencing juveniles transferred to adult court.

#### *Background on The Center for Children's Advocacy*

We submit this testimony on behalf of the Center for Children's Advocacy, a non-profit organization based at the University of Connecticut School of Law. The Center provides holistic legal services for poor children in Connecticut's communities through individual representation and systemic advocacy. The Center collaborates with the Public Defender's Office and the Probation Office to improve the child's juvenile or criminal justice outcome by securing needed services through community agencies or the school system, representing the child on educational issues and access to mental health treatment, which may be at the root of the child's court involvement. Through our Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Reduction Projects, the Center partners with the Local Interagency Service Teams (LISTs) in Hartford and Bridgeport, as well as our national partner, the Center for Children's Law and Policy, to develop strategies to reduce the disproportionate representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system.



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#### *Why the Sentencing Commission's Recommendations, Designed to Provide a "Second Look" at Lengthy Sentences for Juveniles Who Have Rehabilitated, Are Warranted*

The Sentencing Commission, a bipartisan group of judges, law enforcement and prison officials, prosecutors, parole board members, victim advocates and other criminal justice experts, has issued a number of recommendations designed to bring Connecticut into compliance with recent United States Supreme Court decisions regarding children and youth. HB 6581 provides

parole eligibility rules tailored for juveniles; **SB 1062** eliminates mandatory life-without-parole sentences for juveniles and allows judges to consider youth-related factors in sentencing juveniles transferred to adult court. We strongly support the Sentencing Commission's proposals for several reasons.

1. Extensive research shows that children have a greater capacity than adults to rehabilitate, given significant differences between the brains of children and adults. As the United States Supreme Court has recognized, extensive scientific research shows that children's brains are not yet fully developed, which gives individuals who committed serious crimes when they were young significantly greater capacity than adult offenders to rehabilitate. In its June 2012 decision in *Miller v. Alabama*, the Court reasoned:

"a child's character is not as 'well formed as an adult's; his traits are 'less fixed' and his actions less likely to be 'evidence of irretrievabl[e] deprav[ity].' Our decisions rested not only on common sense — on 'what any parent knows' — but on science and social science as well. In *Roper*, we cited studies showing that "[o]nly a relatively small proportion of adolescents" who engage in illegal activity "develop entrenched patterns of problem behavior." (quoting Steinberg & Scott, *Less Guilty by Reason of Adolescence: Developmental Immaturity, Diminished Responsibility, and the Juvenile Death Penalty*, 58 *Am. Psychologist* 1009, 1014 (2003)). And in *Graham*, we noted that 'developments in psychology and brain science continue to show fundamental differences between juvenile and adult minds' — for example, in 'parts of the brain involved in behavior control.' We reasoned that those findings — of transient rashness, proclivity for risk, and inability to assess consequences — both lessened a child's "moral culpability" and enhanced the prospect that, as the years go by and neurological development occurs, his "deficiencies will be reformed." *Miller v. Alabama*, 132 S.Ct. 2455, 2464-2465 (2012) (internal citations omitted)

2. As the Supreme Court has recognized, children who commit serious crimes are less culpable than adults in several key respects. First, as noted above, scientific studies show that adolescents have underdeveloped brains that make them more impulsive, susceptible to peer pressure, and less able to appreciate risks and consequences than adults. *Miller v. Alabama*, 132 S. Ct. at 2464-2465. Second, unlike adults, children are not usually free to extricate themselves from traumatic and violent family situations, and are limited control over their environments. *Id.* at 2464 ("Second, children 'are more vulnerable ... to negative influences and outside pressures, including from their family and peers; they have limited contro[l] over their own environment' and lack the ability to extricate themselves from horrific, crime-producing settings. ") (internal citations omitted). Indeed, over 90% of juvenile detainees reported

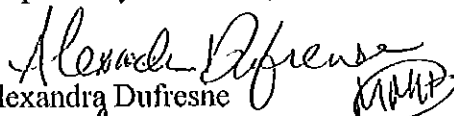
having experienced at least one traumatic incident, such as physical or sexual abuse and domestic violence, and the incidence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder among youth in the juvenile justice system is up to eight times higher than comparably aged youth in general.<sup>i</sup>


3. Lengthy juvenile sentences disproportionately affect Connecticut's minority youth. Although African Americans and Hispanics comprise only 16% of Connecticut's population, they represent 88% of juvenile offenders serving sentences of more than 10 years and 92% of youth sentenced to more than 50 years.<sup>ii</sup> 100% of juvenile offenders serving life-without-parole sentences in are African-American.<sup>iii</sup> Additionally, when convicted of the same crime, African Americans and Hispanics serve longer prison sentences than their white counterparts. In Connecticut, an African American juvenile convicted of felony murder will serve 38 years, a Hispanic juvenile will serve 40 years, and a white juvenile will only serve 32 years.<sup>iv</sup>

Given these factors, we strongly support **HB 6581** and **SB 1062**.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Alexandra Dufresne  
Staff Attorney

  
Martha Stone  
Executive Director

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<sup>i</sup> *Trauma Among Youth In the Juvenile Justice System: Critical Issues and New Directions*, Julian Ford, John Chapman, Josephine Hawke, David Albert (June 2007).

<sup>ii</sup> Data compiled from U.S. Census (2010) and the Connecticut Department of Correction (population data: 7/1/11; juvenile data: 9/28/11).

<sup>iii</sup> *Id.*

<sup>iv</sup> Data compiled from U.S. Census (2010) and the Connecticut Department of Correction (population data: 7/11/11; juvenile data: 9/28/11).